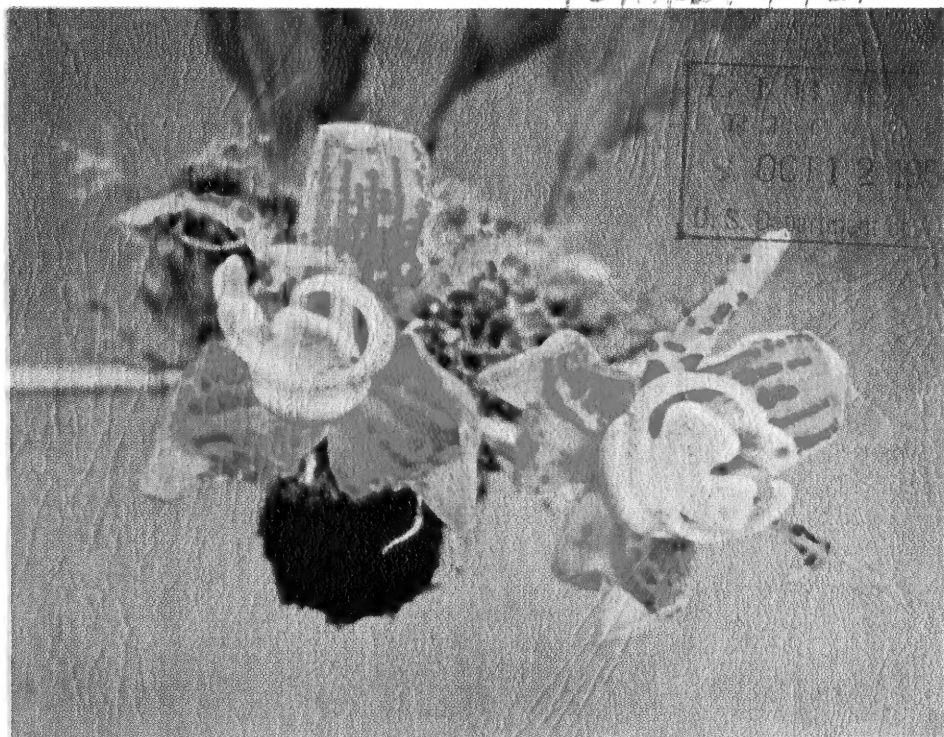


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Or

Gardens of Kerimeri

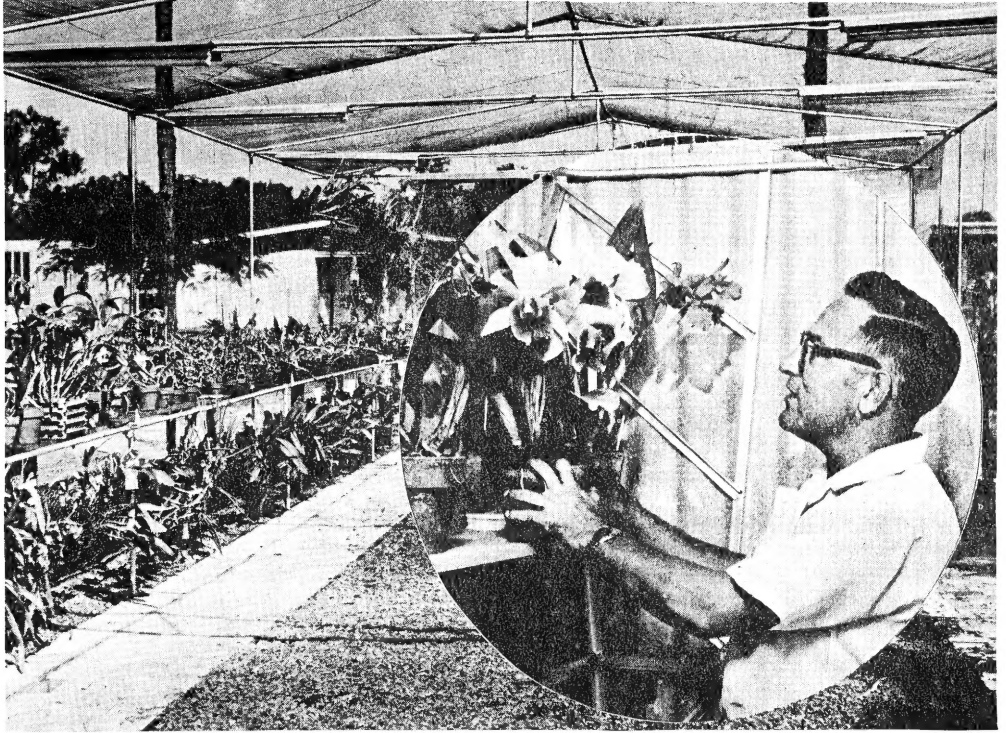
Tampa, Fla.



611 South Dale Mabry, Tampa, Florida

CATALOG
July 56 - June 57

Gardens of Kerimeri



611 South Dale Mabry, Tampa, Florida

CATALOG **July 56 - June 57**

* FRONT COVER - *Stanhopea tigrina*

MEMBER: Greater Tampa Chamber of Commerce & Merchants Association of Tampa

Foreword

So many people have written us about culture that we have decided to include some cultural notes in the catalog this year.

Please remember that all orchid culture is a relation of the amount of light to the amount of water. If you have, or utilize, a great amount of light, your watering schedule must be heavier to replace the moisture lost by the plant. By the same token, if you do not have much light your watering schedule must be less.

You will find some short cultural notes at the beginning of each genus in this catalog.

EPIDENDRUMS

EPIDENDRUM CULTURE: Epidendrums are true epiphytes. We pot these in black osmunda -- brown seems to hold too much moisture. We also pot in pea gravel or inert rock. Of course, you must fertilize when you use rock or fir bark. Fir bark is only used as an experiment here at the Gardens. We have been successful with it, but it is too early to recommend. Quite often we mount our Epidendrums on cork, tree fernwood, and on hardwood logs. In each case we use some osmunda back of the orchid to give its roots something to start on. On mounts, we water much more often. Epidendrums like to dry out thoroughly between waterings. They do not rest in Florida and do very well in the Cattleya house with the same treatment as Cattleyas. Water less in the wintertime than in the active growing seasons of Spring, Summer, and Fall.

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| E. ALATUM | <p>Mexico - Guatemala, Summer.
Pseudobulbs to 2", leaves to 12" bifoliate; spikes erect, many branched; flowers 1½", sepals and petals brown-purple, almost like mahogany, lip yellowish showing a considerable amount of purple in the lip.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">\$2.50</p> |
| E. AROMATICUM | <p>Mexico, Spring.
Plant much like alatum - sepals and petals yellow-brown on edges, lip rose-purple, flower 2".</p> <p style="text-align: right;">\$2.50</p> |
| E. ATROPURPUREUM | <p>Central America, Spring-Summer.
Extremely large pseudobulbs. From Costa Rica. Leaves 12 to 15" bifoliate, purplish-green. Each bloom spike produces from 6 to 15 blooms up to 3" across. Sepals and petals of maroon chocolate and beautiful, large, lip of rose make this a grand orchid.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">\$3.50</p> |
| E. COCHLEATUM | <p>Mexico, variable; when lead matures.
Very large pseudobulbs to 6"; leaves to 18". The so-called black orchid. Narrow sepals and petals are yellow, the entire lip so deep in color as to appear black. There is an inferior variety triandrum that is native to Florida. We never stock these.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">\$2.50</p> |
| E. FRAGRANS | <p>Mexico - Central America, Summer.
Pseudobulbs much elongated, heavily ribbed, leaves bifoliate. Blooms attractive to 2". Yellow to cream with red stripes in the lip. Very fragrant.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">\$2.25</p> |
| E. GRISEBACHIANUM | <p>Cuba, Summer.
Large pseudobulbs, with relatively smaller, bifoliate leaves. Sepals and petals yellow, with maroon spot on lip. Small blooms to 1", but each scape bears upwards of 200 blooms. A veritable golden shower.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">\$3.50</p> |
| E. FALCATUM | <p>Mexico - Central America, Spring-Summer.
A weird one and a certain conversation piece. Pseudobulbs pencil-size grow downward. Pseudobulbs and branching, terete leaves grow to a length of 8'. Bloom is white, with green throat which turns yellow as the bloom matures. Up to 5" across the bloom.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">\$3.00</p> |
| E. MARIAE | <p>Mexico, Spring.
Small plant. Pseudobulbs about 2" high, leaves 4". Bloom 3 to 4". Green sepals and petals, a giant white lip make this a <u>must</u>.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">\$2.50</p> |

- E. NEMORALE Mexico - Central America, Spring.
This is the largest bloom we know in the Epidendrums. Very large, acutely ovate pseudobulbs produce a bloom spike several feet long with up to 15, 5" blooms of rose-lavender delicately striped with white. From Guatemala and Honduras.
\$3.50
- E. PLICATUM Cuba, variable.
A lovely plant, bloom is very variable up to 2" in size. Colors from yellow into varying shades of brown with purple throat.
\$2.50
- E. ONCIDIROIDES Mexico, variable, Spring.
Pseudobulbs quite round, unifoliate, blooms yellow spotted with red - blooms much like an oncidium therefore the name.
\$3.00
- E. PRISMATOCARPUM Costa Rica, Winter, Spring.
Pseudobulbs stout, tapering 6 to 9". Leaves to 9", spikes erect, 10 to 20 flowered. Blooms to 2" across, sepals and petals cream yellow blotched with purple; lip rose, margined with yellow. Brightly colored and long lasting.
\$3.50
- E. HOWARDII Cuba, Spring, Summer.
On our trip to Cuba last year we found only eight of these. They are quite rare, and very beautiful. We have found more since. Sepals and petals yellow, green, and mahogany; lip bright rose, purple. This one is a collector's item.
\$7.50
- E. PHOENICIUM Cuba, Summer and variable.
We think this is the most beautiful of the Cuban orchids. Sepals and petals are a dark purplish-bronze, the spreading lip is rose, with lighter streaks - bloom to 3" and as many as 25 to scape. Very rare - our supply is quite limited.
\$8.50
- E. CILIARE Central America, Winter.
Cattleya-like pseudobulbs and leaves. Scapes erect, 7 to 18 flowers to 4½" across. Sepals and petals greenish-white, lip pure white, deeply fringed on outer edges.
\$3.50
- E. STAMFORDIANUM Honduras, Spring.
Pseudobulbs to 12", leaves somewhat shorter. The branching inflorescence springs from base of bulb. Many flowered to 2" across. Yellow, spotted with bright red. Fragrant.
\$4.50
- E. VENOSUM See E. aromaticum - blooms later in the Spring.
\$2.00
- E. VITELLINUM Mexico, Fall, Winter.
Pseudobulbs to 3" high, leaves to 9" long. Scapes, semi-erect, branching. Flowers about 1½" across. Sepals and petals bright red, lip yellow.
\$3.50

TERRESTRIAL EPIDENDRUMS

- E. RADICANS Reed stem, orange-red head of blooms.
\$1.00
- RAINBOW EPIDENDRUMS
All colors from white to red.
\$1.00

BRASSAVOLAS

BRASSAVOLA CULTURE: Brassavolas grow very well in the Cattleya house. Treat same as Cattleyas, including watering. They prefer more light than most Cattleyas, so either put them in the lighter part of your house or hang up close to the glass.

B. CUCULLATA

Central America - Mexico, Summer, Autumn.

Pseudobulbs and narrow rush-like foliage terete, about 12" overall. Flowers to 6". Sepals and petals very narrow, yellow green. Lip narrow, extended to 3", side lobes and throat white, spreading to 1".

\$2.00

B. DIGBYANA

(syn. *Laelia Digbyana*) Honduras, various.

Habit like that of Cattleyas. Pseudobulbs stout to 8" bearing a thick leathery leaf to 8". Leaves and bulbs covered with a white mealy flour which gradually fades from the older growths. Usually one flower. Extremely fragrant. Sepals and petals are a light green, lip cream to green, very broad, with a completely and heavily fringed margin, the distinguishing feature of this species, which is reproduced in its hybrids and the main reason for its use in hybridization. Its color is normally recessive.

\$4.50

B. NODOSA

Central America, various.

Pseudobulbs pencil-like. Leaves terete to 12". Flowers to 5". Sepals and petals very narrow, greenish tan. Lip spreading to 2", white, sometimes lightly marked with maroon brown spots.

\$2.00

B. GLAUCA

Mexico, Spring.

Small pseudobulbs and leaves. Flowers large and fleshy. Sepals and petals thickened, white tinted with green. Lip white, fringeless. Slightly fragrant.

\$2.50

LAELIAS

LAELIA CULTURE: Laelias are a genus of showy epiphytic orchid which looks very much like Cattleyas, differing only in that they have eight pollinia instead of four. Culture is generally like that of Cattleyas, with the possible exception of *L. majalis grandiflora*, which prefers the cool house. They like an abundance of light, air, and moisture and need to be rested in a drier atmosphere. No attempt should be made to hurry them into growth, but when growth starts they should be given more heat and very much more moisture. They are sometimes better accommodated if they can be grown in their own section. These plants are found in Mexico, Central America, West Indies, and Brazil.

L. ACUMINATA (see *Rubescens*)

L. ANCEPS Mexico, Fall, variable.
Pseudobulbs 3" to 5" high, usually one leaf. Scapes to 30", bearing 2 to 6 flowers. Flowers 3 to 5", star-shaped. Sepals and petals deep rose. Lip crimson purple. Side lobe yellow.

L. AUTUMNALIS Mexico - Central America, Autumn, Winter. **\$2.25**
Pseudobulbs to 4" high, 2 to 3 leafed. Spikes tall, erect. Up to 12 flowers. Flowers 4" across. Sepals and petals rose purple, lip white with yellow longitudinal ridge. Fragrant.

L. FURFURACEA Mexico, Autumn. **\$3.00**
Plants smaller than *autumnalis*. Large flower, light rose purple. Lip darker. **\$2.50**

L. GOULDIANA Mexico, Winter.
There is some argument among botanists about this plant. It was formerly supposed to be a natural hybrid between *L. anceps* and *L. autumnalis*. However, we feel since it is so superior to either plant in color, it must deserve specific rank. Sepal and petal shades from deep rose to deep purple. Lip brown with yellow keels. **\$6.00**

L. MAJALIS GRANDIFLORA Mexico, Summer.
Pseudobulbs in clusters, quite small and round. Leaves to 6". Spike short, 1 to 2 flowered. Sepals and petals rose, lip marked with mauve purple. This is the largest flowered laelia. The bloom is usually larger than the entire plant. Requires cool to intermediate treatment. **\$3.50**

L. RUBESCENS Mexico, Fall.
A lovely flower - light rose (sometimes white) with deep purple throat. Pseudobulbs and leaves to about 8", scape to 2'. **\$2.50**

SCHOMBURGKIAS

These plants have entirely different pseudobulbs than laelias. They are generally two to five times as large as laelias, however, as in laelias, they do have eight pollinia and are now grouped in this genus.

It is interesting to note that Brassavolas Digbyana and Glauca have often been grouped in the genus laelia, also.

- L. (SCHOMBURGKIA) SUPERBIENS** Guatemala - Mexico, Winter.
A veritable giant. Pseudobulbs to 15". Leaves sometimes bifoliate to 15" more. Scapes up to 7 feet high, bearing up to 20 large flowers with deep lavender sepals and petals. Lip rich crimson. Each of these plants weighs better than 24 oz.
Medium size (3 to 4 bulbs) **\$7.50**
Larger size **\$10.00**
- L. (SCHOMBURGKIA) CRISPA** British Guiana, Winter.
Pseudobulbs to 8", leaves to 10". Scapes erect up to 4'. Flowers 2 to 3". Very crisp. Sepals and petals vibrant brown shaded with yellow. Lip usually white. **\$6.50**
- L. (SCHOMBURGKIA) TIBICINIS** Honduras, Summer.
Pseudobulbs to 18" high, and hollow. Leaves to 12' long. Scapes to 7'. Sepals and petals undulate, red to purple brown. Side lobes spreading orange yellow streaked with red. Lip white shading to purple on margins. **\$3.50**

A little incidental information about.....

Gardens of Kerimeri

The Gardens of Kerimeri has five growing areas - three

of these are greenhouses, one is a screen house, and one of lath and screen. Here in Tampa we are not bothered with extreme cold, seldom going below 32 degrees, so we almost never use heat of any kind.

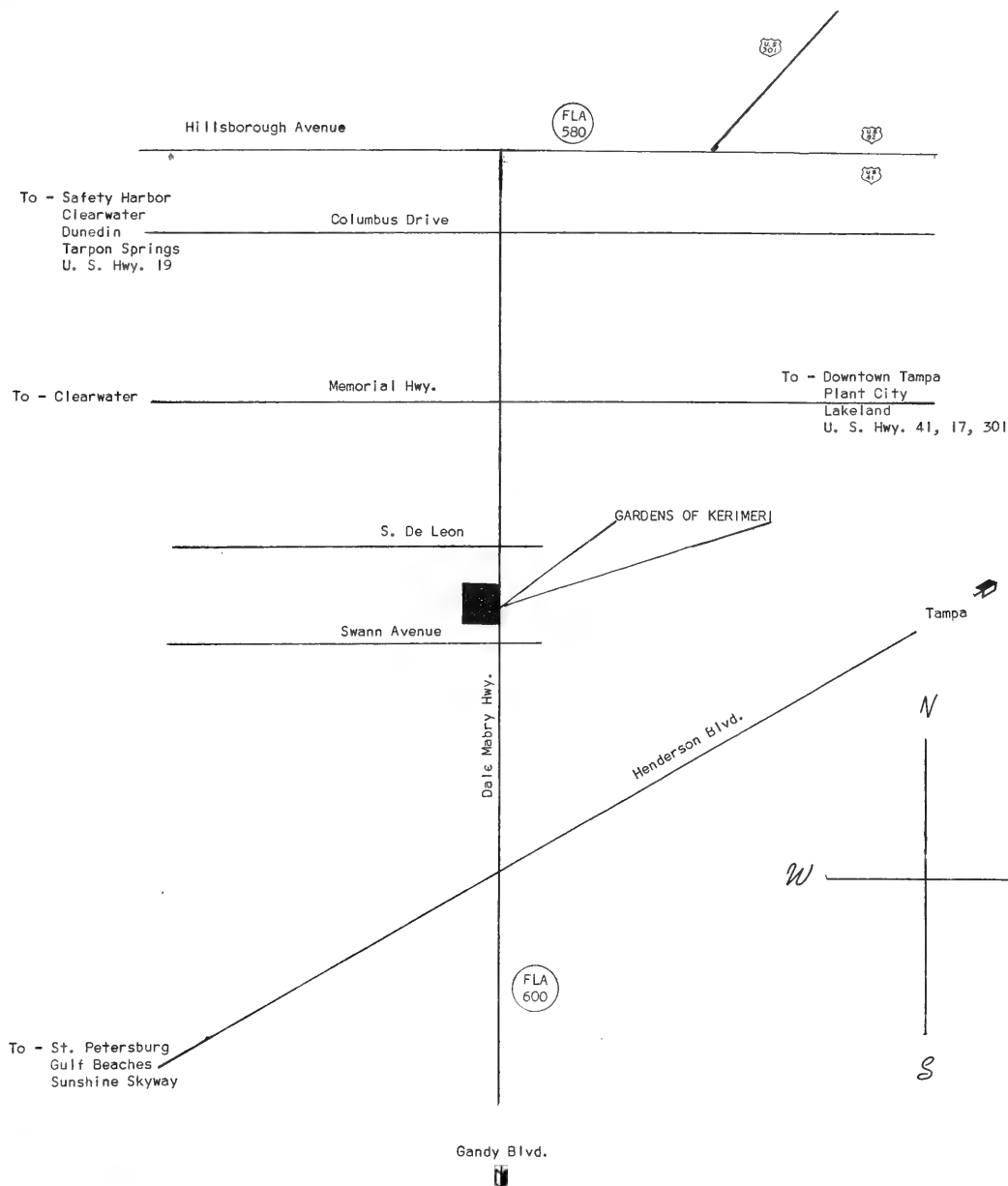
Our orchids come through this cold with no loss - the only thing we notice is that they simply stop growing⁴ in the colder months. We do not recommend this type culture for anyone, but it works for us. We do know that all orchids, particularly Cattleyas, will take much lower temperatures than most people suppose. Only one of our growing areas is at our retail location.

The other day an orchid enthusiast drove up and as she got

out of her car we heard her say to her husband, "Why, it's so small". And, she was right! We are small.

Our retail screen house is only 20' x 60'. Outside beds take up another 20' x 60', and right now we are building a new seedling and phalaenopsis house that is 10' x 20'. Other areas under glass account for some 5,000 square feet of area.

We have nine collectors in Mexico, Cuba, Guatemals, Ecuador, Costa Rica, Honduras, and the lesser Antilles. Every year Meri and I go to at least one of these countries to make our collections first hand. Bob, our son, is 12, and Keri is 5. We take them along whenever possible. We live in the jungles with snakes, alligators, and the like, but we find that if we don't bother them, they don't bother us. Rather like the Golden Rule in reverse.



ONCIDIUMS

ONCIDIUM CULTURE: Oncidiums are a very large and varied genus of epiphytal orchids, found largely in Central America, Mexico, the West Indies, and Brazil. The flowers vary greatly in size, shape and color and resemble odontoglossum flowers. Oncidiums require an abundance of moisture when growing and a sweet fresh atmosphere. They grow well along with Cattleyas, but try to give them a little less water just as the new leads mature. This seems to make them bloom quicker and better. Also, since they like a lot of light, give them a bright spot in the house.

- O. ALTISSIMUM** West Indies, Summer.
Pseudobulbs 3 to 4", leaves narrow, 15" high. Scape to 5'. Up to 80 blooms $1\frac{1}{2}$ " across to stem. Sepals and petals yellow, barred and spotted with brown, spreading lip is canary yellow. Should be grown as a specimen and seldom divided. **\$3.50**
- O. AMPLIATUM** Sometimes called the turtle orchid because of its wrinkled, oval pseudobulbs. Rare and hard to find. Scapes arching branched to 4', many flowers to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ", yellow, spotted with red-brown, lip bright yellow. A striking orchid because all blooms face the same way, toward the sun. **\$5.00**
- O. CARTHAGINENSE** Central America, Spring.
Leaves broad to 8" wide by 18" long - no pseudobulbs - scapes to 5'. Flowers an inch or more, white background, but so spotted with lavender-rose that the flower seems lavender rather than white. **\$4.50**
- O. CAVENDISHIANUM** Mexico, Spring.
Habit as in Carthaginense, but leaves are darker and larger. Scapes to 3' branching laterally. Flowers fragrant to 2" across, sepals and petals yellow spotted with red, lip yellow. **\$3.50**
- O. CEBOLLETA** Central America, Spring.
Small pseudobulbs, leaves completely terete to 18" long. Scapes erect to 30", dozens of blooms carried closely on the stem about $1\frac{1}{2}$ " across, yellow spotted with red-brown, lip yellow. **\$2.50**
- O. INCURVUM** Mexico, Autumn.
Pseudobulbs 3 to 4", leaves to 15", scapes to 7' branched, arching. Flowers about an inch across, fragrant. Sepals and petals pink, tipped and spotted with white, lip white with yellow crest. **\$3.50**
- O. KRAMERIANUM** Ecuador, various.
Pseudobulbs flattish, round in outline, leaves to 10" deep green mottled darker, purple underneath, scapes slender to 4' long. Flowers large, similar to *O. papilio*. As one flower dies the scape lengthens and another is born. Actually known to stay in flower constantly for 18 months or more. Sometimes called the butterfly orchid, the sepals and petals resemble the wings of a rich reddish-brown butterfly. Lower sepals large, orange-red broken with golden yellow spots, lip large spreading, canary yellow bordered with red-brown. Bloom to 5". **\$6.50**

- O. LANCEANUM Central America, Summer.
A grand orchid. Leaves large, broad, green with purplish-red spots, scapes to 30", flowers large to 2½", fragrant. Sepals and petals yellow, shaded with green. So spotted with chocolate-brown as to seem brown, lip rose-purple. **\$4.50**
- O. LEUCOCHILUM Mexico, various.
Pseudobulbs 3 to 5", leaves 8 to 12", scapes to 8' branched, arched or drooping, many flowered. Flowers variable, nearly 2" in diameter. Sepals and petals yellowish-green, barred and spotted with dark brown. Lip spreading, white. **\$3.50**
- O. LURIDUM Mexico - West Indies, Summer.
Leaves to 2', very broad, leathery, dark green, spotted with brown, without pseudobulbs. Scapes to 9' branched. Flowers to 2" variable, usually yellow-green almost completely covered with reddish-brown spots. **\$3.50**
- O. MACRANTHUM Ecuador, Spring thru Summer.
One of the finest of the oncidiums - not to be confused with O. nanum. Pseudobulbs to 6", leaves to 20", scapes long, flexuose, branched. Flowers very large, the upper sepal yellow, shaded with olive-brown. The two lower sepals shaded with orange, petals bright yellow, lip white, bordered with violet-purple, with purple base. **\$5.00**
- O. MICROCHILUM Guatemala, Summer.
Pseudobulbs 1 to 2", leaves to 12", thick, leathery. Scapes to 4' branched. Flowers an inch or more across, sepals and petals brown, marked with yellow. Lip with the front lobes very small, the side lobes whitish, basally marked with purple. **\$2.50**
- O. ORNITHORHYNCHUM Mexico, Winter.
The flying-bird orchid, hence the name. Flowers wave in the slightest breeze making this flower look like a bird in flight. Flowers small, about an inch vertically, very fragrant, soft rose-lilac. Crest yellow. **\$3.50**
- O. PAPILIO West Indies, various.
Like Kramerianum, but upper part of scape is flattened.
- O. SPHACELATUM Mexico - Guatemala, Spring and early Summer.
Pseudobulbs to 6" stout, leaves to 24", scapes to 5', branched, many flowered. Flowers an inch or more across. Sepals and petals dark chestnut brown, barred with yellow, lip golden yellow with a reddish band in front of the crest. **\$3.50**
- O. SPLENDIDUM Guatemala, Winter.
Pseudobulbs about 2" single leaved, broad, fleshy leaf to 15". Scapes stout, erect, branched, flowers large to 3". Sepals and petals yellowish-green barred with rich brown, lip large, flat, yellow stained basally with red. **\$7.50**
- O. STIPITATUM Mexico, Spring.
Like cebolleta, stoutly terete leaves to 15", yellow with red brown markings on 30" scape, flowers borne closely together on stem. **\$2.50**

O. TIGRINUM

Mexico, Autumn, Winter.

Pseudobulbs stout to 3", leaves to 12", scapes erect, branching to 4', flowers large, fragrant. Sepals and petals yellow, heavily blotched, transversely, with chestnut-brown. Lip spreading, bright, clear, yellow.

\$3.50

O. UNDULATUM

Columbia, early Summer.

A large plant. Flowers large, sepals bronze-green-brown, petals larger, white, spotted with purplish-mauve, lip rich purple.

\$4.50

MISCELLANEOUS GENERA

These orchids are grown at the Gardens because of their horticultural value, the great beauty of the flowers and foliage. They are not normally found in too many collections. They deserve your interest and for the Orchidist who likes something just a little different - something every other orchid grower does not have - they are perfect. Their culture is not difficult and their blooms are rewarding. It will pay you to go over this list carefully.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|---------------|
| CHYSIS AUREA | Venezuela, Spring.
Up to 7 flowers, sepals and petals tawny, lip marked with red crimson. Scapes form after leaves drop. | \$4.50 |
| CHYSIS BRACTESENS | Peru - Mexico, Spring.
Spikes 5 to 9 flowered. Flowers with large inflated bracts, 3 or more inches across. The largest in the genus. Sepals and petals waxy-white, lip yellow with crimson markings. Flower substance unequalled, almost like wax. | \$3.50 |
| CHYSIS LAEVIS | Mexico, Summer.
Up to 7 flowers, strongly arched. Bract almost as large as bractesens. Sepals and petals orange yellow, lip marked with crimson. A strong grower. | \$3.50 |
| LYCASTE AROMATICA | Mexico, Winter, Spring.
Dwarf habit, pseudobulbs large, scapes about 6" high, pure yellow with red spots sometimes deep in the lip. Twenty flowers are sometimes produced from a single bulb. | \$3.00 |
| STANHOPEA TIGRINA
(cover picture) | Mexico, Summer.
Scapes 2 to 4 flowered. Natives call this one "El Toro", because it has two sickle-like white horns. A grand orchid. Sepals deep red, blotched and spotted with yellow. Petals yellow, wine red at the base. Lip large orange-yellow blotched with maroon-purple. This flower is sometimes 6". | \$4.00 |
| MORMODES COLOSSUS | Costa Rica, Winter.
Large pseudobulbs to 8" high and 4" across. Beautiful fan-like leaves fall just before the scape begins. Up to 12 flowers per spike and some bulbs have as many as 4 spikes. Sepals and petals rosy to tawny yellow, lip rose-pink. There is also a pink-rose variety that is quite rare. Some of these we have are the pink variety, but we do not know which ones these are. | \$5.00 |
| CATASETUM OERSTEDII | Costa Rica, Fall.
Large pseudobulbs, scapes erect 6 to 12 flowers. Broader sepals and petals green to yellow, spotted with bronze-purple, lip yellow, sometimes cream. | \$4.50 |
| BRASSIA VERRACOSA | Guatemala, Spring, Summer, variable into Fall.
Scapes arching to 2' long, 6 to 18 flowers. Flowers spreading, segments narrow, sepals 4" long, petals about 2" greenish, spotted with black-purple. Lip white with green warts. | \$4.50 |
| ONCIDIUM PIGRUANAE | Haiti, Summer, variable.
Another lovely miniature. Leaves fan-shaped to 2" long. Scape arching 5 to 20 flowered. Very large considering the size of the plant - about 1" - yellow with red throat. | \$3.00 |

V. POE POE

Similar to, but much superior to V. Mis Joachim - color is much better and substance is such that it will remain in bloom on the plant for a month or more. Blooms continuously from March to November. Needs half to full sun.

\$1.50

MAXILLARIA SANDERIANA Ecuador, Winter, Spring.

The very finest of all. This orchid is so rare it has not been seen in cultivation in the last forty-five years. Leaves arise from pseudobulbs on a stem, leaf widens to 5" across and as much as 24" long. Sanders Orchid Guide lists this plant as being 8 to 15 inches high. We have a few with a height of 30". Flowers are very large, often 6½" across. Sepal and petal base color is white, but is so spotted with Sanguineous red as to seem almost entirely so. Lip is fleshy, ivory white, stained with blood-red, with a yellow center. This is not going to be an easy plant to bloom. We find it grows well in fir-bark, osmunda, and even rock if fertilized.

Just a very few large plants

\$25.00

Smaller plants

\$8.50

TRICHOCESTRUM ALBO-PURPUREUM Brazil, Summer.

A true miniature. Leave to 3", long scapes 1 to 3 flowered. Flowers to 2½" across. Sepals and petals tawny-brown, spotted with maroon, tipped with green. Lip very broad, white with a large purple blotch on each side of the crest which is yellow.

TRICHOPILOIA SUAVIS British Guiana, Spring.

\$3.50

Up to 7 flowers, large, fragrant, variable. Sepals and petals cream white, spotted with pale-rose. Lip cream-white, blotched with rose-pink marked with orange.

\$4.50

DENDROBIUM PHALAENOPSIS

A fine fall blooming dendrobe. A must in any collection. Flowers of rose-lavender on long scapes.

\$2.00

Larger size..... **\$5.00**

ODONTOGLOSSUMS

We stock only three of these. The three we have will grow in the Cattleya house and bloom well in Florida. There may be other warm growing types, but so far we have not found them.

ODONTOGLOSSUM CITROSUM Mexico, Spring, Summer.

Pseudobulbs large, stout, 3 to 6" high, leaves to 9". Scapes pendulous and sometimes the plant grows downward. 15 to 30 large, round, fragrant flowers a pure white. Sometimes the lip is a rose color. Needs to be hung near the glass where it receives more light.

\$3.50

ODONTOGLOSSUM PULCHELLUM Mexico, Winter, Spring.

Called the Lily of the Valley orchid because it has the same appearance and fragrance. Flowers waxy-white with yellow and red in throat. A charming, small flower.

\$3.50

ODONTOGLOSSUM ROSSII Mexico, Winter.

Habit dwarf, but the flower is quite large to 3" across. Sepals white or flushed with rose. Star-shaped, spotted with dark brown. Lip broad, white with yellow crest.

\$3.00

PHAIUS & CYCNOCHES

PHAIUS AND CYCNOCHES CULTURE: Phaius Grandifolius, Cycnoches aureum, and Cycnoches chlorochilon (swan orchid) all can be treated as terrestrials. Use one part old osmunda, one part sand, one part good compost or Dairy manure. These are greedy feeders and should be fertilized with a good organic fertilizer once a week supplementing with soluble liquid chemical fertilizer once a month. Keep Phaius in the shade. If you keep water off the leaves they will not spot. Cycnoches should have about the same light as Cattleyas. Phaius can be induced to bloom again if you dry them severely after flowering, usually in February. Do not water again until new bloom spike shows. Cutting the old bloom stem just after flowers have wilted and laying on sphagnum will cause new plantlets to grow from the nodes of the bloom stem.

PHAIUS GRANDIFOLIUS India, February to Spring.

Called "The Nun's Orchid" because a perfect nun's head is formed by the column inside the flower. This plant is terrestrial - has giant fan-like leaves, hence the name. Scape is erect bearing from 15 to 40 flowers to 4". Sepals and petals are a tawny brown-rose, with an expanded white to rose lip. Flowers nod somewhat so plant should be placed high in the growing area when in bloom.

\$4.50

\$6.50

CYCNOCHES CHLOROCHILON Central America, Winter.

Pseudobulbs to 18" high, stout. Up to 9 flowers to 6" across. Chartreuse, lip pure white with a blotch of bright green at the base. This one is called the "Swan Orchid". When the bloom is turned up-side-down the lip makes the back of a swan and the column the neck. This is the only orchid that is worn up-side-down because of the effect of the "Swan".

\$7.50

\$10.00

GUARANTEE: All of our plants are, for the most part, established, and are adult size. They should bloom in their next regular blooming season. No one can guarantee that an orchid will bloom - there are just too many factors involved. So we make you this guarantee: If you are not completely satisfied with the size, quality, or general appearance of any plant you buy from us, or; if one of our plants withers and dies, simply tell us and we will cheerfully replace it without charge. Money-Back-Guarantee? Why surely, if you prefer to have us refund your money this will be done and, just as cheerfully. As far as we know we are the only Orchid House specializing in Botanicals, or species orchids that establishes its plants before shipping, and makes you anything like the above guarantee.

CULTURAL NOTES: These will be found in another part of this catalog.

SHIPPING: There is no packing charge. Unless otherwise specified, all shipments go prepaid. This includes normal postage, or railway express charges inside the U.S.A. Air Parcel Post, or Express will be prepaid and you will be billed for the additional charges.

DISCOUNTS: The only discount from our list is when an Orchid Society sends us a group order to be shipped to one address. This discount is 10% of the total purchase price. We have no wholesale list; however, legitimate nurseries are invited to inquire about prices in 100 plant lots or more.

We certainly hope you enjoy looking through this catalog. It is not as complete as we would like it to be, nor does it have anything like the number of pictures we would like it to have. If you don't see what you want, write us. Naturally, we have lots of species that we cannot list due to their scarcity and the small amount we can obtain. Have fun with your orchids - it's the nicest hobby man has.

SEEDLINGS

THE FOLLOWING SEEDLINGS ARE AVAILABLE IN 2" AND 2½" POTS

COLOR:	SEASON:	NO.	NAME:
Lavender	Winter	# 101	LC. Titymoma var. Supreme X LC. Princess Woodstar var. Red Flare
P. W.		102	C. Bob Betts X C. St. Petersburg var. The Mayor
Lav./plum	Fall/Win.	202	C. Clotho X C. Bracevana
Yel. on Lav.	Winter	204	BLC Peace X C. Triannae var. Washington Roebling
P. W.		205	C. Suzanne Hye X C. Bob Betts var. Elmsdale
Yellow	Winter	208	BLC Jane Helton X BLC Mountelia
Lavender	Spring	209	BLC The Friar X LC. Tantalizer
variable	variable	1180	(C. Bow Betts X C. Snow Song) X (C. Enid X Mrs. Frederick Knollys)
Lavender		1071	C. Ann Sander X LC. Titymoma var. Supreme
Lavender	Winter	1065	BLC Dawn Angela var. Helen Williams X LC Karen Keelings Variety
P. W.	Win/Spring	1058	C. Celia X C. St. Petersburg
Lavender	Spring	1040	C. Fabianid X LC. Altesse
Lavender	Spring	1076	C. Enid var. Elmsdale X LC. Princess Wilmer
variable	variable	1094	(LC. Martinette X C. Hardyana) X LC. Page Platt X (C. Nutley Alba X C. Mab)
W/P. L.	Spring	1084	C. Enid Alba X C. Triannae var. Mother Dominican
P. W.	Winter	1069	C. Snow Moss X C. Barbara Billingsley
Lavender	Spring	1077	C. Enid X C. Fred Sander
Lavender	Winter	1026	C. Rosemary Sander X C. Walter Winchell
variable	Win/Spring	1042	LC. Mirabelle var. Nobilior X Potinara Media var. A.M.R.H.S.
Yellow	Fall/Win.	1043	LC. King Rex X BLC Zanturano
Yellow	Fall/Win.	1059	BLC Jane Helton X BLC Tiara
Pink on			
Lavender	Spring	1073	BLC Pastel X C. Fred Sander
		350	V. Gigantea X Self
		351	V. Batemanii X Renantanda Lena Rowald
		185	Cnc. Memoria Pepita De Restrepo
		2"	POTS - - - \$ 1.50 EACH
		2½"	POTS - - - \$ 2.00 EACH
			\$13.50 DOZEN
			\$18.50 DOZEN

Gardens of Kerimeri

Literature

HOME ORCHID GROWING, by Rebecca Tyson Northen

An up-to-date book on the subject of orchid culture from seed to flower.

\$6.50

ORCHIDS AS HOUSE PLANTS, by Rebecca T. Northen

In detail the culture and propagation of the new house plant "The Orchid".

\$3.50

YOU CAN GROW ORCHIDS, by Mary Noble

A good introduction to orchid growing for the hobbyist.

\$1.98

